

Business Notices.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 34 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close
buyers and jobbers of Drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
at and below wholesale prices, by the case, dozen, or 100
gross. Containing ourselves exclusively to the Medicine business,
we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon
terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK
New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal.
Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present
month will find a splendid assortment for fine or common
wear ready and they are receiving additions from their
manufacturing department daily.
The Men's Department contains a large assortment, embracing
every style.
The Custom Department is also well stocked with the latest
and most fashionable Paris Goods, No. 441 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL PATTERNS.
BIRD, No. 40 Nassau-st., will introduce the FALL HATS on
THURSDAY, Sept. 15. The standard styles of Paris and London,
together with modifications of the same, are with confidence
offered to the discerning public.
BIRD, No. 40 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

Two hundred fancy DINNER SETS, new and
beautiful styles—prices from \$5 to \$40, also five hundred
rich and pretty decorated TEA SETS. Look at our list of prices
in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 601 and 633 Broadway.

DRESS BOOTS—LATEST FRENCH STYLES.
WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superb assortment of fine
Boots and Gaiters suitable for the present season, at prices
well below the market. No article offered but cannot be
warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

CURTAINS.
LACE and MUSLIN, from auction.
At prices from \$3 to \$20.
RELY, FERGUSON, No. 231 Broadway.

FIRE CUTLERY.—The undersigned call the at-
tention of all who wish to purchase the most beautiful and
complete sets of cutlery, which will be found none of the most beautiful and
complete sets ever imported.
Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ASHES' SALE—CARPETING, OILCLOTHS,
COTTON GOODS, &c. selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG &
JAMES' store, No. 34 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire
stock to be sold at once. No article offered but cannot be
warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 601 and 633 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
RELY & FERGUSON, No. 231 Broadway and No. 51 Rector-st.
Have at all times, complete and patented their ingenious
apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now pre-
pared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment
fully adapted for use in every style of architecture. No article
offered but cannot be warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 601 and 633 Broadway.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The best, cheapest, and most
comprehensive mode of advertising is from the top of all the
front pages. Parties who wish to employ this excellent method
of making their business known, will apply to the STAGE AD-
VERTISING COMPANY, No. 271 Broadway, room No. 15.

Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other
fruit or vegetable, may be purchased without sugar by using
BARTON'S PATENT CANDY, which are acknowledged to be the
only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for
preserving are printed on the cans.
WELLS & KNOX, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Bowline.
B. R. All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of
the City free of expense.

WIG—HAIR DYE—WIGS—BATHING.
HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and
reliable hair dye known—no blistering, no itching, no burning of
the hair, the result of using the many hair dyes. Avoid all
others as you would avoid the plague. BATHING—Wigs and
Toupees, all styles. BATHING—Hair Dye and Wig Factory,
No. 230 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

Strangers requiring GIFTS AND PRESENTS should
visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 49 Broad-
way. He has every conceivable variety of useful and ornamental
articles, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver
Jewelry, and all the latest novelties of the season. Goods
cheap, together with Toys, Dolls and Games, suitable for
all ages. Sold at the lowest prices.

GAS FIXTURES.—Over three hundred patterns of
Candelabras, in the latest styles, for sale. See our list of prices
in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 601 and 633 Broadway.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).
J. H. BROWN, Importer, 151 Broadway, for Library,
Billiard and Dining Rooms; Candelabras, Candelabra,
Glasses, Pure White Reticule Oil. For sale
by H. B. BROWN, 151 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present a box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respect-
able patient who will use it. For Scurvy, skin eruptions, Ulcers,
Scalds and Burns, it is unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-
Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The ap-
pointed Royal Dispensary, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are
now being received the best advice of the most learned in
their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of
Holloway's Pills and Ointment by all who have a family, is
a Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of
the European Congress.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from
impurities, and three times the strength of the common
calcined Magnesia.
A World's Fair Medal and First Premium Silver Medal
have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For
sale by the Druggists and Chemists, and by all the Royal Families,
by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUBBARD, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a
Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the
lightest fabric and the heaviest fabric better than any other—
the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use,
or any use whatever—will find it in our new and improved
machine, which is an improvement on all others, and with which
an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a
year—can obtain it wherever except by mail.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 430 Broadway, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILSON'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FIRE-PROOF, BURGLAR-PROOF,
FOR SALE BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication,
but as a guarantee of his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The tenth anniversary of the capture of the City
of Mexico was celebrated in this city yesterday.
The "Scott Legion" of Pennsylvania Volunteers
arrived from Philadelphia, and were received by the
New-York Volunteers and the Veterans of 1812,
with the Twelfth Regiment for an escort. There
was no general observance of the day by the citi-
zens.

The Police Commissioners resumed their ses-
sions yesterday. Several ballots for a man to fill
Mr. Draper's place were taken, but no agreement
being in prospect, the Board adjourned.

Mr. Cunningham was arraigned yesterday in
the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and her trial set
down for week after next. Judge Whiting will
assist District-Attorney Hall in the prosecution.
Concemi, the murderer of Policeman Anderson,
was also arraigned, and will be put on trial next
Monday.

That Snuff-Box was the cause of an extraordi-
nary excitement yesterday in and about the City
Hall. Great preparations had been made to pre-
sent the box to Major Dyckman; the National
Guard had been called out and were already in the
Park, when the whole affair was exploded by the
refusal of Mr. Jackson to deliver the apple of dis-
cord at all. The Committee and the Common
Council generally swore terribly; Major Dyckman
disappeared mysteriously, and in an hour the whole
was in a broad grin at this most absurd and
ridiculous farce. Both Boards of the Common
Council met at 5 o'clock, and after some savage
abuse of Mr. Jackson, discharged the Joint Com-
mittee, and dropped the whole subject in most inef-
fable disgust. So ends the most ridiculous of all
the ridiculous follies of the Common Council of
1857. Mr. Jackson will leave the city to-day
taking back to its nook in the Hermitage the great
gold box.

The annual State election in Maine for the choice
of Governor, Members of the Legislature, and a

number of important county officers, took place yester-
day. The candidate of the Republicans for Gov-
ernor was Lot M. Morrill, and that of the Demo-
crats Manassah H. Smith. Returns received at
Portland from 103 towns show a majority for Mor-
rill of 6,925, where Gov. Hamlin had a majority of
10,775 last year in a much heavier vote. The Leg-
islature is stated to be overwhelmingly Republican,
and the Republican candidate for Governor to be
elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. Gov.
Hamlin's majority last year was 17,881; Morrill's
plurality in 1855, 3,115.

The steamer Baltic, which arrived yesterday
morning, brings no news from India, but many in-
teresting details of intelligence whose general
features had previously become known to us. The
potato rot is appearing in England and Ireland. In
the new creation of Peers, Mr. Macmahon is to be
included—under what title is not yet known. Na-
poleon III. and the Czar are to have an interview at
Darmstadt in Germany, in the course of the pres-
ent month. At Constantinople diplomatic relations
have been resumed between the Porte and the
representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and
Sardinia. A Madrid journal announces that a se-
cret treaty has been concluded between the United
States and Mexico, by which, in the event of a
war between Mexico and Spain, the United States
is to send a fleet under the Mexican flag, with an
army to take possession of Cuba. In Persia the
news from India continues to produce a great ex-
citement, and at Teheran the members of the
British Embassy cannot safely show themselves in
public.

We print this morning a number of letters from
Kansas to other journals, which will be found full
of interest. In so far as they, or any of them,
treat of differences among earnest Free-State men
in Kansas with regard to the proper policy to be
pursued in case they carry the Territorial Legisla-
ture, we desire to be distinctly understood as giv-
ing all sides a hearing, but taking the part of nei-
ther. The Free State men of Kansas must decide
all domestic questions for themselves; but a ma-
jority having pronounced, let all hasten to make
the decision effectual. Such is the course taken
with regard to voting next month; let it be taken
in every contingency until Kansas shall have been
admitted as a Free State.

The new troubles at Leecompton are significant.
For the first time since Gov. Geary's withdrawal,
the "Free-State Democrats" have ventured to
look their Pro-Slavery allies in the face, and firmly
declare that murder shall not be committed with
impunity. The Leecompton feud, it will be noted,
is almost entirely between these Democratic
brethren, there being few members of the Free-
State party proper living at Leecompton. We
have a joyful hope that this quarrel will render
further cooperation, especially in the October
Election, between the two kinds of Democrats
less perfect than it has been. At all events, their
fraternization cannot be so cordial as it was.

The uncertainty whether the bogus judges of
election will or will not confine the Right of
Suffrage to those who shall have paid a Territorial
tax, is not yet dispelled. The probability seems to
be that they will insist on the tax qualification at
most polls.

The midnight drillings, usual in Western Mis-
souri on the eve of a Kansas election, are in active
progress, and it is not doubted that some thousands
of Missourians will be over the border on Election
day. That they will be allowed or enabled to
vote, is not so certain. We observe with pleasure
that a correspondent of *The Missouri Republican* is
permitted to remonstrate forcibly against a renewal
of these disgraceful invasions.

We have already given the telegraphic announce-
ment of the result of the Charter Election held on
the 7th inst. in Leavenworth, Kansas, when Henry
J. Adams, Free-State, was chosen Mayor by 250
majority. One year ago, Leavenworth was in the
hands of a Missouri mob, by whom William Phillips
was shot dead in his own house for no fault but his
unwavering devotion to the Free-State cause, his
brother severely wounded, and all the conspicuous
Free-State men in the place compelled to leave by
steamboat at an hour's notice. Having thus vic-
ticated "Law and Order," by robbing and banishing
or killing a number of the most quiet and orderly
citizens, the Pro-Slavery party were ready for an
election, and carried every man on their ticket by
a unanimous vote—only 121 polled. The municipa-
lity thus chosen held office till Spring, when the
reign of terror being ended and the Free-State men
overwhelmingly preponderant, the Mayor and
Council had the grace to resign and defer to a
Special Election. In this election, the lines were
fairly drawn—Free-State against Pro-Slavery—and
the former prevailed by some 300 majority.

The Pro-Slavery party saw that their day, under
their proper name, was over, and they were driven to
the dodge of reorganizing as "the National Demo-
cracy," embracing both Free-State and Pro-Slavery
Democrats. The recent Charter Election was the
first trial of strength in Kansas under this new
formation. Leavenworth is a large and growing
city, with a population of not less than 7,000 or
8,000, and not less than 1,300 legal voters. Of
course, great efforts were made to carry it, the
rival candidates for Congress (Parrott and Ransom)
holding meetings in Leavenworth, at which several
speakers of the respective parties were heard. The
great aim of the "Democracy" was to divert it-
self of its Pro-Slavery character—to sink the ques-
tion of Freedom or Slavery into a subordinate and
inconceivable issue—and organize a triumphant
party on a broad "National" platform. In other
words, Walkerism undertook to develop its propen-
sities in Kansas and inaugurate its concretion by a
victory. To this end (as in the case of Ransom
for Delegate), an emigrant from a Free State was
set up as the "Democratic" candidate for Mayor,
in the hope of thus drawing off from the Free-State
organization those who were formerly Democrats.
Of this candidate, *The Leavenworth Times* of the
5th, says:

"J. P. Dyer is the Pro-Slavery candidate in op-
position to Mr. Adams. Personally we have nothing
to say about him, but we know him to be as cor-
rupt politically as it is possible for a Maine dough-face
to be."
Each party did its best; and the result, as we
have already stated, is the triumph of those whom
the President Buchanan stigmatizes as rebels, and
the gentle Walker terms "the Topeka faction,"
by 260 majority.

The mail of the Baltic reports no new events in
India, but has a mass of highly interesting details,
which we proceed to condense for the instruction
of our readers. The first point to be noticed is that
to date as the 15th of July the English had not
set into Delhi. At the same time, the cholera had
made its appearance in their camp, the heavy rains
were setting in, and the raising of the siege and the
withdrawal of the besiegers appeared to be a ques-

tion of time only. The British press would fain
make us believe that the pest, while carrying off
Gen. Sir H. Barnard, had spared his worse fed
and harder worked men. It is, therefore, not from
explicit statements, communicated to the public,
but only by way of inference from avowed facts,
that we can arrive at some idea of the ravages of
this terrible disease in the ranks of the besieging
army. An officer in the camp before Delhi, writes,
July 14:

"We are doing nothing toward taking Delhi, and
are merely defending ourselves against a series of the
enemy. We have parts of five European regiments,
but can muster only 2,000 Europeans, for any effec-
tive attack; large detachments from each regiment
having been left to protect Jullundur, Ludhiana,
Sialkot, Dugla, Kowat, Umballa, Meerut,
and Pilibur. In fact, small detachments only of each
regiment have joined us. The enemy are far su-
perior to us in artillery."

Now this proves that the forces arriving from
the Punjab found the great northern line of com-
munication from Jullundur down to Meerut in a
state of rebellion, and were consequently obliged to
diminish their numbers by leaving detachments at
the main posts. This accounts for the arrivals
from the Punjab not mustering their anticipated
strength, but it does not explain the reduction of
the European force to 2,000 men. The Bombay
correspondent of *The London Times*, writing on
July 30, attempts to explain in another way the
passive attitude of the besiegers. He says:

"The reinforcements, indeed, have reached our
camp—one wing of the 8th (King's), one of the 61st,
a company of foot artillery, and two guns of a native
troop, the 11th Irregular Cavalry regiment (escorting
a large ammunition train), the 3d Punjab Cavalry,
the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the 4th Sikh Infantry;
but the native portion of the troops thus added to the
besieging force are not entirely and uniformly trust-
worthy, brigaded though they are with Europeans.
The cavalry regiments of the Punjab force contain
many Mussulmans and high-caste Hindus, from Hin-
dustan, Punjab, and the Benares district. These
Irregular Cavalry are mainly composed of such ele-
ments. These men are, as a class, utterly disloyal,
and their presence with the force in any numbers
must be embarrassing—and so it has proved. In the
3d Punjab Cavalry, it has been found necessary to
disarm some 70 Hindus and one of the 4th Irregulars,
a superior native officer, of the 11th Irregulars,
which have been some time with the force, several
troopers have deserted, and the 4th Irregulars, I
believe, murdered their adjutant, while on detach-
ment duty."

Here another secret is revealed. The camp be-
fore Delhi, it seems, bears some likeness to the
camp of Agamemnon, and the English have to strug-
gle not only with the enemy in their front, but also
with the ally in their lines. Still, this fact affords
no sufficient cause for there being only 2,000 Eu-
ropeans to be spared for offensive operations. A
third writer, the Bombay correspondent of *The
Daily News*, gives an explicit enumeration of the
forces assembled under Gen. Read, Barnard's suc-
cessor, which seems trustworthy, as he reckons up
singly the different elements of which they are com-
posed. According to his statement, about 1,200
Europeans and 1,600 Sikhs, irregular horse, etc.,
altogether about 3,000 men, headed by Brigadier
Gen. Chamberlain, reached the camp before Delhi
from the Punjab between June 23 and July 3. On
the other hand, he estimates the whole of the forces
now assembled under Gen. Read at 7,000 men,
artillery and siege-train included, so that the army of
Delhi, before the arrival of the Punjab reinforce-
ments, could not have exceeded 4,000 men. *The
London Times* of August 13, stated that Sir H.
Barnard had collected an army of 7,000 British and
5,000 natives. Although this was a flagrant exag-
geration, there is every reason to believe that the
European forces then amounted to about 4,000 men,
backed by a somewhat smaller number of natives.
The original force, then, under Gen. Barnard, was
as strong as the force now collected under Gen.
Read. Consequently, the Punjab reinforcements
have only made up for the wear and tear which
have reduced the strength of the besiegers almost
one-half, an enormous loss, proceeding partly from
the incessant sorties of the rebels, partly from the
ravages of the cholera. Thus we understand why
the British can muster only 2,000 Europeans for
"any effective attack."

So much for the strength of the British forces
before Delhi. Now for their operations. That they
were not of a very brilliant character may be
fairly inferred from the simple fact that, since June
8, when Gen. Barnard made his report on the cap-
ture of the light opposite Delhi, no bulletin what-
ever has been issued from headquarters. The
operations, with a single exception, consist of sallies
made by the besieged and repulsed by the besiegers.
The besiegers were attacked now in front and then
in the flanks, but mostly in the right rear. The
sorties took place on the 27th and 30th of June,
on the 3d, 4th, 9th and 14th of July. On the 27th
of June, fighting was confined to outpost skirmishes,
lasting some hours, but toward the afternoon was
interrupted by a heavy fall of rain, the first of the
season. On the 30th of June, the insurgents showed
themselves in force among the inclosures on the
right of the besiegers, harassing their pickets and
supporters. On the 3d of July, the besieged made
early in the morning a faint attack on the right
rear of the English position, then advanced several
miles to that rear along the Karnal road as far as
Alipora, in order to intercept a train of supplies and
treasure under convoy to the camp. On their way,
they encountered an outpost of the 3d Punjab
irregular horse, which gave way at once. On their
return to the city, on the 4th, the rebels were at-
tacked by a body of 1,000 infantry and two squad-
rons of cavalry dispatched from the English camp
to intercept them. They contrived, however, to
effect their retreat with little or no loss and saving
all their guns. On the 8th of July, a party was
sent from the British camp to destroy a canal
bridge at the village of Bussy, some six miles from
Delhi, which in the former sallies had afforded the
insurgents facilities for attacking the extreme
British rear, and interfering with the British com-
munications with Karnal and Meerut. The
bridge was destroyed. On the 9th of July, the in-
surgents came out again in force and attacked the
right rear of the British position. In the official
accounts telegraphed to Lahore on the same day,
the loss of the assailants is estimated at about one
thousand killed; but this account seems much ex-
aggerated, since we read in a letter of July 13 from
the camp: "Our men buried and burnt two hun-
dred and fifty of the enemy's dead, and large
numbers were removed by themselves into the
city." The same letter, published in *The Daily
News*, does not pretend that the British forced
back the Sepoys, but, on the contrary, that "the
Sepoys forced back all our working parties and
then retired." The loss of the besiegers was
considerable, amounting, as it did, to two hundred
and twelve, killed and wounded. On the 14th of
July, in consequence of another sortie, another
fierce fight took place, the details of which have
not yet arrived.

The besieged had, meanwhile, received strong
reinforcements. On the 1st of July, the Rohilund
outfitters from Bareilly, Meerut and Shahjahan-
pore, consisting of four regiments of infantry, one
of irregular cavalry, and one battery of artillery,
had contrived to effect their junction with their

comrades at Delhi. "It had been hoped," says
the Bombay correspondent of *The London Times*,
"that they would find the Ganges impassable, but
"the anticipated rise of the river not taking place,
"it was crossed at Gurmukher, the Durab was
"traversed and Delhi was attained. For two days,
"our troops had the mortification of watching the
"long train of men, guns, horses and beasts of bur-
den of all kinds (for there was a treasure with the
"rebels, say £50,000) streaming across the bridge
"of boats into the city, without a possibility of
"preventing or in any way annoying them." This
successful march of the insurgents through the
whole breadth of Rohilund proves all the country
east of the Jumna up to the hills of Rohilund to be
closed against the English forces, while the un-
troubled march of the insurgents from Neemuch to
Agra, if connected with the revolts at Indore and
Mhow, proves the same fact for all the country
south-west of the Jumna and up to the Vindhya
Mountains. The only successful—in fact, the only—
operation of the English in regard to Delhi is, the
pacification of the country to its north and its
north-east by Gen. Van Cortlandt's Punjab Sikh
forces. Throughout the district between Ludhi-
ana and Sirsa, he had mainly to encounter the
robber-tribes inhabiting villages sparsely scattered
over a wild and sandy desert. On the 11th of July,
he is said to have left Sirsa for Futtehabad, thence
to march on Hissar, thus opening up the country
in the rear of the besieging force.

Beside Delhi, three other points in the North-
Western Provinces—Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow
—had become centers of the struggle between the
natives and the English. The affair of Agra bears
this peculiar aspect, that it shows for the first time
the mutineers setting out on a deliberate expedition
over about 300 miles of ground with the intention
of attacking a distant English military station. Ac-
cording to *The Mofussile*, a journal printed at
Agra, the Sepoy regiments of Nussurabad and Neem-
uch, about 10,000 strong, (say 7,000 infantry,
1,500 cavalry and 8 guns), approached Agra at the
end of June, encamped in the beginning of July on
a plain in the rear of the village of Sussia, about
30 miles from Agra, and on the 4th of July seemed
preparing an attack on the city. On this news, the
European residents in the cantonments before
Agra fled to the fort. The Commander at
Agra dispatched at first the Kotah contingent of
horse, foot and artillery to serve as an advanced
post against the enemy, but, having reached their
place of destination, one and all bolted to join
the ranks of the rebels. On July 5, the Agra garrison,
consisting of the 3d Bengal Europeans, a battery
of artillery and a corps of European volunteers,
marched out to attack the mutineers, and are said to
have driven them out of the village into the plain
behind it but were evidently themselves in their turn
forced back, and, after a loss of 49 killed and 92
wounded, of a total force of 500 men engaged, had
to retire, being harassed and threatened by the
cavalry of the enemy with such activity as to pre-
vent their "getting a shot at them," as *The Mo-
fussile* says. In other words, the English took
to downright flight and sent themselves up in their
fort, while the Sepoys, advancing to Agra, destroyed
nearly all the houses in the cantonment. On the
following day, July 6, they proceeded to Bhurtpore,
on the way to Delhi. The important result of this
affair is the interruption by the mutineers of the
English line of communication between Agra and
Delhi, and their probable appearance before the
city of the Moguls.

At Cawnpore, as was known from the last mail,
a force of about 300 Europeans, under the com-
mand of Gen. Wheeler, having with them the
wives and children of the 33d foot, was shut up
in a fortified work and surrounded by an over-
whelming mass of rebels, headed by Nana Sahib
of Bittor. Different assaults on the fort took place
on the 17th and between the 24th and 26th of June,
in the last of which, Gen. Wheeler was shot
through the leg and died of his wounds. On June
28, Nana Sahib invited the English to surrender on
the condition of being allowed to depart on boats
down the Ganges to Allahabad. These terms were
accepted, but the British had hardly put out into
the middle of the stream when guns opened upon
them from the right bank of the Ganges. The
people in the boats that tried to escape to the op-
posite bank were caught and cut down by a body
of cavalry. The women and children were made
captives. Messengers having been dispatched
several times from Cawnpore to Allahabad with
pressing demands for relief, on July 1 a column of
Madras fusiliers and Sikhs started under Major
Renaud, on the way to Cawnpore. Within four
miles of Futteypore it was joined, on July 13 at
daybreak, by Brig-Gen. Havelock, who, at the
head of about 1,300 Europeans of the 84th and
64th, the 13th irregular horse, and the remnant
of Oude Irregulars, reached Allahabad from Ben-
ares, July 3, and then followed up Major Renaud
by forced marches. On the very day of his junc-
tion with Renaud, he was forced to accept battle
before Futteypore, whither Nana Sahib had led his
native forces. After an obstinate engagement,
Gen. Havelock, by a move in the flank of the en-
emy, succeeded in driving him out of Futteypore
in the direction of Cawnpore, where twice he had
to encounter him again on the 15th and 16th of
July. At the latter date, Cawnpore was recaptured
by the English, Nana Sahib retreating to
Bittor, situated on the Ganges, twelve miles dis-
tant from Cawnpore, and said to be strongly forti-
fied. Before undertaking his expedition to Futteypore,
Nana Sahib had murdered all the captive
English women and children. The recapture of
Cawnpore was of the highest importance to the
English, as it secured their Ganges line of commu-
nication.

At Lucknow, the capital of Oude, the British
garrison found themselves nearly in the same
plight which had proved fatal to their comrades at
Cawnpore—shut up in a fort, surrounded by over-
whelming forces, straitened for provisions, and de-
prived of their leader. The latter, Sir H. Law-
rence, died July 4, of tetanus, from a wound in the
leg, received on the 2d, during a sortie. On the
10th and 10th of July, Lucknow was still holding
out. Its only hope of relief rested on Gen. Havelock's
pushing forward his forces from Cawnpore.
The question is whether he would dare to do so
with Nana Sahib in his rear. Any delay, however,
must prove fatal to Lucknow, since the periodical
raids would soon render field operations impossible.
The examination of these events forces the con-
clusion upon us that, in the north-west provinces of
Pergal, the British forces were gradually drifting
into the position of small posts planted on isolated
rocks amid a sea of revolution. In lower Bengal,
there had occurred only partial acts of insubordi-
nation at Mirzapore, Dinapore and Patna, besides an
unsuccessful attempt made by the roving Brahmins
of the neighborhood to recapture the holy city of
Benares. In the Punjab the spirit of rebellion
was forcibly kept down, a mutiny being suppressed
at Soakote, another at Jylum, and the disaffection

of Peshawar successfully checked. Ema's had
already been attempted in Gujerat, at Pander, nor
in Sarrah, at Nagpore and Sangor in the Nagpore
territory, at Hyderabad in the Nizam's territory,
and, lastly, as far south as Mysore, so that the
calm of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies must
be understood as by no means perfectly secure.

Yesterday was to have been a day of days for the
gallant Major. Yesterday was the day upon which
the Major was to have borne the thickest
kind of blushing honors. He had been officially
pronounced the bravest man in New-York, by Ald.
Wilson, Ald. McConnell, and other well-known
judges of bravery. He was to have the Jackson
box. He was to receive it, while drums rolled
and the life (and tiddy-sticks) stirred the spirits,
and the banners waved. The box was here. It
had not, indeed, been intrusted to the pilgrim Van
Time. Andrew Jackson the Less took the advice
of *THE TRIBUNE*, and didn't trust any member of
the City Council with it. In fact, he considered
the company into which he was coming, and caused
the box to be based into his undershirt or draw-
ers, or some other way of his integuments. In this
safe and romantic way the treasure brought to
this city. Dyckman prepared to receive it. He
composed a speech. He practiced the art of ap-
pearing modest before a mirror. He put on his
best clothes. He doubtless bought several pack-
ages of "Solace," or two or three pounds of Irish
Blackguard, determined to take tobacco as he had
never taken it before. Col. Duryea had called out
his regiment. All was ready! All was serene!

Also! there came a frost—a killing frost—an
extremely heavy frost for the season. From being
the bravest man in New-York, Maj. Dyckman was
suddenly cut down to nobody. And how? Why,
simply by the breath-taking audacity and unfeeling
cruelty of Andrew Jackson, junior, who will not un-
rip his clothes and take out the box and deliver it to
Ald. Monaghan. It is precisely the same with gold
boxes as with hares. You must positively catch
them before you serve them up. The obtuseness of
the custodian of the box (a real Jackson
trait, by the way) knocked in the head the prettiest
spectacle, prevented the most delicious effusion
of civic eloquence, and blighted the being of Major
Dyckman, who will no doubt hereafter lead a mis-
anthropic life, sitting upon the Park railing and
crying, "Give a gold snuff-box to Major Dyck-
man." He will hereafter be called Belarius
Dyckman.

We are not at all anxious to hear that Ald.
Wilson—our gallant William—was exceedingly in-
dignant at this conduct of A. J., jr., although he
probably congratulated himself upon his prudence
in not going to Tennessee, since it is now evident
that he would have been obliged to foot his own
bill. But when a person has been picked out and
designated by A. M. Wilson as the bravest man in
New-York, who is Andrew Jackson, jr., that he
should set up his opposition and keep the box
stitched in his waistband! Unparalleled effrontery!
No wonder William was, as the reporter says,
"very indignant." But why did he suffer himself
to be betrayed into a talk about "going to law" for
the box? We protest against it. The City has
lawsuits enough already. We have been living in
a rainy season of injunctions, rejoinders, certiora-
ries, and all manner of "wiglomeration." And
now has William Wilson, famous as he is for his
remarkably fine disposition, the heart to increase
our legal sufferings? Pray how is a Court of Jus-
tice to decide who is the bravest man in New-
York? A sound Judge would of course rule that
he is the bravest man who has brought, not fought,
the most actions. No, William, this will never do.
It is unworthy of the martial character of the occa-
sion. Our advice to you is to go to the Metropolitan
to call for Andrew Jackson, jr., to take that
faithless executor by the collar, and shake him till
the box drops out. Seize it as lawful spoil of war
and deliver it to Major Dyckman, to be by him
pawed or otherwise disposed of.

Andrew Jackson, jr., declares that he will not give
up the box until "the public opinion of the people
of the State shall concentrate upon some honored
son, distinguished above all others, to receive
"this precious token." Now, this is a sly dodge,
and a declaration on the part of Andrew of his in-
tention of keeping the box for himself. How are
we to get the opinion of the people of the State?
Must the Assembly authorize a ballot by special
act? We have heard of six executors, but this is
the slyest. That is, if the box actually exists,
which we begin to doubt. Suppose that it should
turn out to be the Mrs. Harris of snuff-boxes.
Suppose that we should find that "there aint no
such box." Then we should be in a bad box, in-
deed.

The Express perhaps renders it proper to say
that we do not desire the nomination of Judge
DENIO by the Republican State Convention.
When our Elective Judiciary was first to be con-
stituted, State Conventions of the two great parties
met simultaneously at Syracuse, and the Whigs
proposed the nomination of a compromise ticket—
two Whigs and two Democrats. The latter ob-
jected, alleging the substantial reason that this
would be equivalent to an election by the